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May 21, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 3 p.m. 79
Humidity 86 76

May 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 3 p.m. 73
Humidity 94 81

7948 日二十四

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1918.

二第禮 號一廿月五英港香

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ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH SENSATION.

Who the Arrested Men Are.

London, May 19.
It is reported that altogether about one hundred arrests have been made in Ireland. Mr. Joseph McGuinness, M.P., a member of the Sinn Féin Executive, has been arrested.

De Valera is the President of the Sinn Féin, and Arthur Griffiths is the founder and also candidate for East Cavan. William Cosgrove is the Treasurer and a member of the Dublin Town Council, while Darrett Figgis is the Secretary.

The prisoners have been taken aboard a naval ship at Kingsdown. The military and some detectives raided the Sinn Féin Headquarters at Dublin, taking a number of documents. The arrests were made a night time in Dublin, Belfast and other towns.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

How Germany Keeps a Promise.

London, May 19.
A wireless Russian official message points out that the Germans, despite the agreement for the cessation of hostilities, are still engaged in military operations in the Don region. The Government has communicated with Herr Mirbach pointing out that the Germans are not justified in refusing an armistice and requesting Herr Mirbach to expedite his reply with a view to restoring peaceful conditions for the Russian people. The Commissaries have sent a message to the Provincial Councils ordering their compliance, within a week, with the decree for the creation of a strong united Red Army to defend the Republic against internal and external enemies.

No Food from Ukraine.

London, May 19.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, the Bolshevik Press Bureau publishes a secret circular which the German Government has addressed to all newspapers in Germany stating that the German Commissioners have convinced themselves of the dearth of supplies of cereals in Ukraine owing to the insufficient sowings last year and small holders secreting supplies. The peasants in Ukraine are nearly all armed and are anti German. Possibly greater supplies may be discovered in the course of Germany's further advance and better results may be obtained by armed force, but at all events the hoped-for improvement in Germany's food supplies are exceedingly problematical.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Value of the Montagu Mission.

London, May 18.
The Times, in a leader, says that Mr. Montagu's mission is the most momentous landmark in the affairs of India, because it marks a progressive realisation of responsible government in India as the goal of Imperial policy. None can complain that Mr. Montagu listened only to a one-sided presentation of the issue. The Times is confident that Ministers realise that constitutional reform is vital, but it is a question of its solution. It has a most important bearing on the mobilisation of the utmost resources of the Empire for the successful prosecution of the war. The Mission has helped to produce the warm response which the Princes and the people have made to recent appeals, for they feel more strongly than ever that an Empire which, in the midst of a great war, has pledged itself to set the feet of the Indian peoples in the path of self-government leading ultimately to equal partnership, is an Empire worth fighting for. If the fresh wave is not to spend itself unprofitably, the Mission must bear fruit without unreasonable delay.

The Journal says that although arduous and complicated problems await settlement, a solution should not present insurmountable difficulties now that the principles of Imperial policy for the first time have been clearly enunciated. The people of India are thoroughly sound at heart, and the influence of perverse agitators is now again waning. Hitherto their influence has largely been due to a vague sense of uncertainty and distrust as regards the genuineness of our professions, which might revive if India is kept for any length of time on the tenter-hooks of expectation after our definite professions. It is idle to hope that any scheme will get universal assent. It cannot be denied that a small section of extremists is already working to defeat the efforts of conciliation, but there has never been a better chance of rallying permanently a large body of moderate opinion in wholehearted support of British rule if we know how to give speedy and wise effect to our pledges.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Good Work by Aviators.

London, May 18.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Our aeroplanes on Friday dropped twenty-two tons of bombs on Tournai, Courtrai and Charolais railway stations and also on several aerodromes and billets all along the front. Hostile aircraft was less active than recently, although large formations were encountered well east of the lines. We brought down nineteen aeroplanes and drove down four. Ten of ours are missing. We also dropped ten bombs on the railway station at Meis. There were several bursts on the track and factories alongside. All the machines returned.

CHINA TEA SUPPLIES.

London, May 19.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes, replying to Mr. Hills, stated that very little good China tea remains in the United Kingdom. The Ministry of Food is purchasing a certain quantity in China, but the available transport is very little. When purchases arrive, moderate supplies will be available.

COTTON CONTROL SCHEME.

London, May 21.
The Cotton Control Board has announced that after June 10 mills spinning American cotton may only run fifty per cent. of spindles for forty hours weekly. Mills spinning Egyptian may spin eight per cent. for a week of 55 hours and mixed mills forty hours.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, May 18.

General Smuts, speaking at Glasgow University, where he received the honorary degree of LL.D., referring to Ireland, a kind of whether Ireland was going to be the only exception to the rule of the British Empire. The law of life admitted no exception. It was the aim of the British Empire to solve the Irish problem as it was solved in South Africa. It was impossible to admit the right of anybody in the Empire to be an exception to a common obligation to fulfil common duties in this war. In Ireland some people were talking of a republic, and some were appealing to the enemy. Ireland need not go to the peace conference to have her wrongs righted. He advised her to go to the highest court of appeal in the Empire, namely, the Imperial Conference. General Smuts, who had received a remarkable ovation on rising, alluded to the great transformation in South Africa by the grant of self-government. Ireland's problem was not greater than South Africa's had been, and it was solvable. He was no ordinary politician; he represented the outer marches of the Empire, and as such kept aloof from all local politics, devoting his energy to the great task upon which our future depends. General Smuts referred to General Botha as one of the greatest men living, "who sees no small things"—(Cheers)—in these days of trouble, grievance and suffering. In Africa General Botha is destined to lead the people to higher points of view, and he is leading them still.—(Cheers.) The British policy of freedom and liberty had resulted not only in a united South Africa, where a new nation was being built up and a great white home in a flood of sunshine of southern skies is being founded. "You have also secured a very important valuable ally, because whereas South Africa might have been a source of danger, weakness and disunion, she has become a source of strength. The Armies of my native country, consisting of Briton and Boer alike, captured in this war more German territory than all the other armies of the whole of the whole of the Allies together.—(Cheers.) They have swept the German flag from the whole of the African Continent.—(Cheers)—and here on the battlefields of France they have distinguished themselves in a way which has appealed to the whole British Empire and the World.—(Cheers.) He was glad to think South Africans on the Western Front have been specially associated with the Scottish troops. After paying a high tribute to the magnificent work of the other Dominion soldiers in France, General Smuts proceeded to say that the British Empire was going to be the nucleus of a great League of Nations, at which they had been aiming. This League or Society would set the precedents to guide it, and the greatest precedent would be the system of free nations of the British Empire. The latter's free institutions and self-government would, expanded and developed, become the basis for that larger system on which future liberty and development would be founded.—(Cheers.) Was Ireland going to be the exception?—(Cheers and groans.) The law of life admitted no exceptions, and he was sure it was the mission of the Empire which solved the case of South Africa to solve the dreary case of Ireland. All over the world they found Irishmen in the van. Only in their own beautiful homeland was there nothing but failure, grievances and disaster. Let them see if the ideals, principles and traditions of the British Empire could safely be applied in the case of Ireland and remove this skeleton from the cupboard. Speeches had been made in Ireland by apparently sane and wise men, but which were absolutely hysterical. Some had been talking of a republic, and some wanted an appeal to the enemy. Others want their wrongs righted at the peace conference after the war, but all that was unnecessary in Ireland, which belonged to the group of nations and was herself a nation which had solved her political troubles in the past and was capable of solving her troubles again. If she is unable to do her duty or set her own house in order and remove from herself the stigma that she alone of the Empire to-day in this hour of bitter trial was standing aloof and not doing her duty, he would advise her to appeal to the Imperial Conference, the highest court of appeal in the British Empire.—(Cheers.)

THE CHINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

America's Policy Unaffected.

London, May 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is understood that the State Department's reports make it clear that Japan and China have entered into an agreement of a purely defensive character only for the period of the war against German aggression in the Far East. The Department does not believe that it directly concerns the United States and consequently involves no change in the Department's Far East policy, which, however, might properly be the subject of revision if Japan and China in the future find it necessary to ask the assistance of the United States or the Entente in the carrying out of their plans.

ENEMY ADVANCE ON PERSIA.

London, May 19.

A message from Moscow, dated May 11, says a Tass newspaper reports that Turkish regiments and Kurds are advancing on Persia and have occupied Subbulak and Uzbuna, south of Lake Urmia. A despatch from Tabriz says that the Turkish objective is Enzeli, which has become the base of the Centralite menace to the British.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

London, May 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Toulon says that a French trawler sank a German submarine and took the Commander a prisoner and liberated the Captain of the Orea, a Spanish ship, who was aboard the submarine.

PROTECTION FOR DUTCH SHIPS.

London, May 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, in the States General, Jonkheer Van Londen, referring to the intention of shortly placing several ships in the Dutch West Indies under armed convoy and probably accompanied by a coaling vessel, said that he was unable positively to state that no international difficulties would arise, but he presumed that this would not be the case.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

COUNT HERTLING'S BOASTINGS.

"We Shall Have Peace This Year."

London, May 19.

A message from Amsterdam states that Count Hertling, interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the Budapest newspaper *Aszt*, rejoiced in the German and Hungarian comradeship of arms. They obtained a better protection of Hungary's frontiers and other guarantees against Russian attack. He hoped this would impress upon Germany and Hungary the necessity of maintaining a lasting friendship. He dwelt on the beneficial effects of the new Austro-German alliance which was aggressive but designed to secure our places in the sun. He added, smilingly, that if the world were ever united in an International Peace League, Germany would unhesitatingly and joyfully join it. "Unfortunately the present conditions could not give the smallest hope the end. Our desire is to win and preserve peace. We are fighting for our existence and peace which we long for. I am optimistic enough to believe that we shall have peace this year, although Entente statesmen still talk of crushing the Central Powers. It might have been thought that the attacks on Mr. Lloyd George, which after all indicate a strengthening of the peace idea, would have created a better basis for peace, but this has not been the case. Nevertheless, I am firmly confident that further events in the West will bring nearer a speedy end to the war."

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS HONOURED.

London, May 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the French Government has awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm to Vice Admiral Keyes, Rear-Admiral Tyndal and sixteen other officers who particularly distinguished themselves in the preparation and carrying out of the recent "very daring and brilliantly executed operations" at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

AUSTRALIA'S CONTINUED LOYALTY.

London, May 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that the latest figures show that last week's total enlistments in the Commonwealth were the highest since April of last year and also exceeded the weekly quota of men required for action. The Premier, Mr. Watt, addressing the Premier's Conference, said that the Commonwealth Government in the next few months would have to ask the people to bear heavy burdens.

THE SUEZ CANAL BRIDGE.

London, May 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Cologne Gazette*, in commenting on the new El Kantara bridge over the Suez Canal, says that as a whole Great Britain's campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine are far from being failures. The new bridge joins Africa and Asia, and it must be admitted, facilitates the transport of supplies to Palestine.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP MINED.

London, May 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Belgian relief ship *Oola*, with four thousand tons of barley from New York to Rotterdam, has been mined off the Dogger Bank. Assistance has been sent.

OSTEND BOMBARDED.

London, May 17.

A German communiqué states:—An enemy monitor has shelled Ostend.

ARGENTINE STILL NEUTRAL.

London, May 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires, the Vice President of the Republic, in opening Parliament, affirmed that the Government at present had no motive in abandoning neutrality, as all its demands had been satisfied.

FRANCE'S WAR BILL.

London, May 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Minister of Finance submitted a Bill to the Deputies providing for provisional military credits and extraordinary Civil Service expenditure totaling 10,000,000,000 francs for the third three months of 1918, being an increase exceeding 436,000,000 francs as compared with the previous three months.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

London, May 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, at a meeting of the Farmers' League at Munich, the well-known Bavarian leader, Dr. Heim, somberly depicted the economic future of Germany. He said that the cattle stock was decimated and the soil exhausted. It was self-deception to believe that pre-war conditions would ever return. Re-building would take decades. Germany would be unable to export goods, which were needed at home. Their salvation lay between free trade and compulsory State control.

UNREST IN BOHEMIA.

London, May 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Prague that in consequence of pro-Entente demonstrations the authorities have proclaimed that meetings are forbidden as well as pro-Entente manifestations. They have suppressed newspapers, expelled young Slavs from visiting the town and threatened to close the national theatre.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, May 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that a Spanish steamer, the *Villa de Solle*, has been torpedoed.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

U.S. SILVER EXPORTS.

London, May 18.

Reuter's New York correspondent, writing on the 17th instant, says the silver exports to the Orient to-day are one million dollars, and, for last week, two millions.

REQUISITIONING DUTCH SHIPS.

The Allies' Rights Explained.

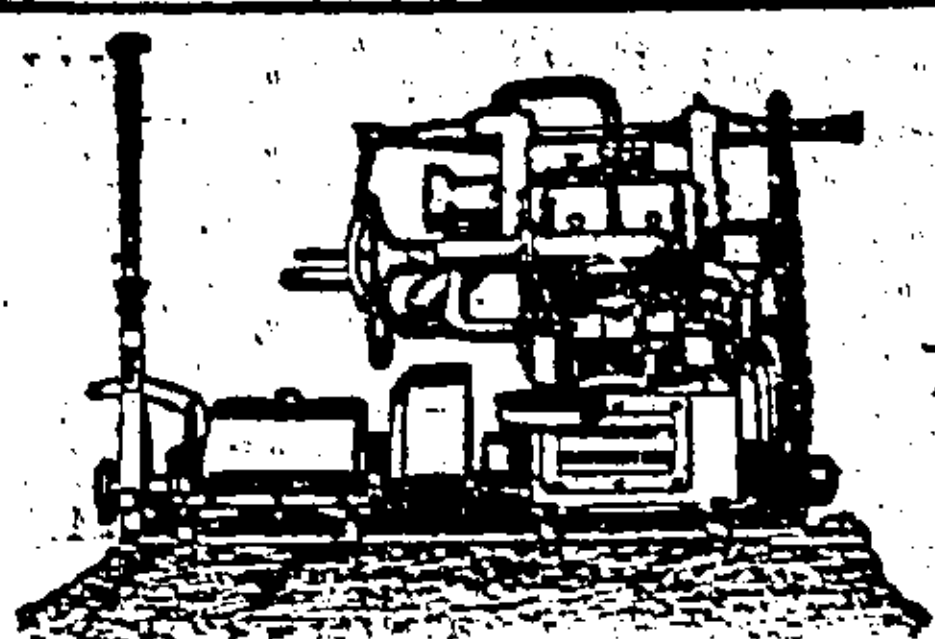
The requisitioning of the Dutch vessels lying in the harbours and waters of the Allies has been the subject of some ill-founded, and ill-informed comments, stating the legal correspondent of the *Times*. It has been reported to, as Lord Robert Cecil explained, only after efforts in the part of our Government to meet the wishes of the Dutch and to settle the matter in dispute by agreement. But agreement was not in strictness necessary. The right of requisition is undoubted. The peculiarity of the present instance of it is that it never before was exercised with less hardness and with more desire to study the interests of the country affected. It is an immemorial practice that in case of necessity a belligerent should be free to make use of the property of a neutral which is within his territory. It is one of the risks which the latter takes when he brings his efforts within the jurisdiction of the former. The belligerent's own subjects are exposed to that risk; strangers who enjoy the protection of his laws cannot expect to fare better. In old days it was freely exercised on the high seas, the neutral owner, perhaps, getting no compensation for the ship or cargo appropriated. In the view of some authorities, it can be lawfully enforced only when the property requisitioned is within the territory of the belligerent; of the legality of the practice there is no reasonable doubt. It is recognized by the existing Prize Rules and Orders in Council. Few countries, if any, have exercised the right more freely than Germany. In 1870 she seized and sank in the Seine six British vessels; though it could not well be said that there was in the circumstances urgent necessity for the measure, Count Bismarck justified it; he even asserted a right to compel the crews of requisitioned vessels to serve and transport munitions and implements of war. There cannot but be sympathy with Holland, placed as she is in a difficult position, with a powerful and an unscrupulous neighbour, and long exposed to a persistent policy of "peaceful penetration," supplemented by bullying. One of the greatest of her countrymen, Groenou, mentions certain essentials; urgent necessity; the existence of no similar necessity as to the owner; more not to be taken than absolutely required; if bare keeping would suffice, the property not to be used; if using would be sufficient, the property not to be destroyed; if destroyed, the full value to be repaid. All these conditions will be more than satisfied by the arrangement which our Foreign Office has entered into. The *summa summarum* which Groenou declared to be the justification of requisitioning is present as it never before was in the history of warfare; and in exercising the right of requisition the Allies are guarding the safety of neutrals as much as their own.

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TO-DAY.

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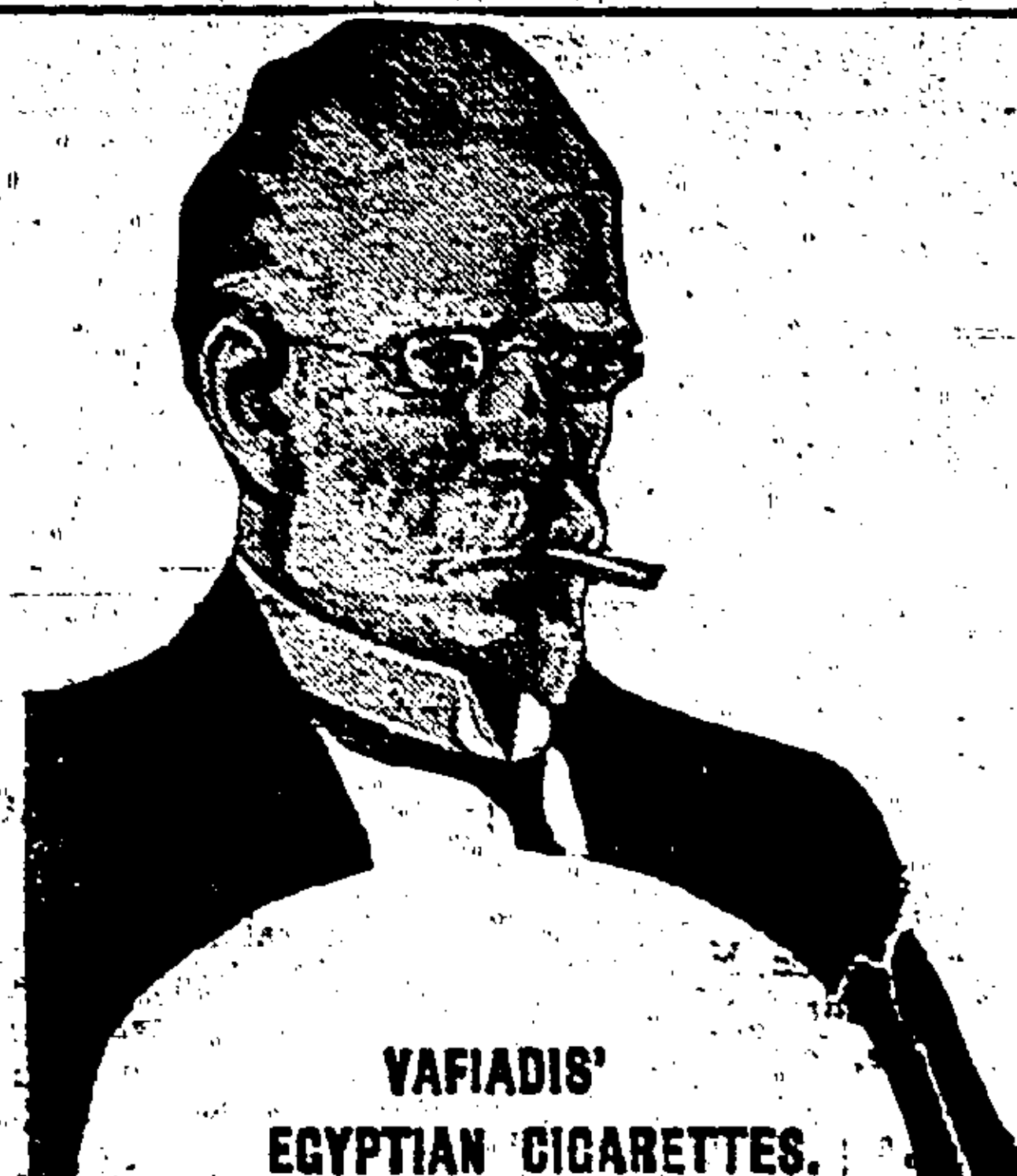
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"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Presentation.

A private meeting was held at the house of Mr. E. O. Richards, Shanghai, recently when a piece of plate was presented to Captain W. A. Carlson by some shipping friends.

False Claim to Woman Recluse's Estate.

There was a sequel at the Old Bailey to the lonely death of an old woman at Edmonton some time ago. She left a freehold house and over \$200 in money, but no one appeared to claim kinship with her. After the funeral, however, two women, Rosetta Sawyer, and her sister, Caroline Rowe, both being cousins of the dead woman, put in a claim and obtained possession to the exclusion of a brother and sister, who were entitled to a share. They did so by means of untrue affidavits and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.

Suspended Dust and Dirt.

Declaring that suspended dust and dirt connoted great waste of human life as well as of fuel and light, Dr. J. S. Owens, at the Royal Meteorological Society, said that the kind of air city dwellers were sometimes forced to breathe was reflected in the following figures showing the deposit per square mile from the air for one year: April to March—Oldham, 1915-16, 950 tons; Manchester, 1915-16, 635 tons; London, 1915-16, 453 tons; Sheffield, 1914-15, 395 tons; Malvern Wells, 1915-16, 56 tons. There was evidence of a general reduction of atmospheric impurity during the winter of 1916-17 as compared with the preceding one, probably due to reduced consumption of raw coal.

A Husband's Scruples.

Religious scruples on the part of a husband who is a Roman Catholic would not allow him to seek a divorce for three years. When he finally did so recently the Divorce Court released him a decree on the ground of the delay in bringing the petition. The action was brought by Captain B. H. Coppinger, R.N., Portsmouth, who named Mr. Guy Latham as the co-respondent. In evidence Captain Coppinger said that as a Roman Catholic his religious views were against divorce. His wife had now three illegitimate children, and he desired to protect his own child of the marriage. His Lordship, in refusing the decree, said that Captain Coppinger had deliberately abstained from taking proceedings, and the result was that the wife had gone on. He now, after three years, asked for a decree. It was the worst case of delay with which he had ever dealt. If the husband had religious objections to divorce, let him stick to them, but he might have thought what this would lead to, if he had not these religious objections, he would have brought these proceedings before.

Wife Asks for Husband's Sentence.

A dramatic incident was witnessed at the Old Bailey when a husband and wife were sentenced for forswearing and uttering the map to seven years' penal servitude and the woman to twelve months' imprisonment. When Mr. Justice Lush pronounced sentence, husband and wife kissed each other passionately, and the woman, bursting into tears, exclaimed, "Give me the seven years, and let him do the twelve months. I am younger than he is." Judge: "No, I have given my decision. The woman was removed to the cells weeping bitterly. She is 28 and the man 48 years. The charge against prisoners—Eustace Johnson, ex-house keeper, and Clara, his wife—was that of forswearing and uttering a false Treasury note and of having in their possession plates and other material for the making of notes. At their house in Camberwell the police found: Photographs, counterfeit, dark lantern, camera, sheet iron, copying press, and ink. Confiscated in ceiling was a 10/- note on 2/6, and a water mark plate. The man, who was in the cell, which was a room used for the making of notes, had been made from the negative of a good note. It was stated that both prisoners had previously been convicted and had been in prison.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Her Mistress's Best.
Remonstrated with because she had been to the theatre with her young man dressed in her mistress's best clothes, Kathleen Jane Palmer, 17, domestic servant, of Southampton, drowned herself in a river. A jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity."

News From the "Dead."
When some mercantile vessels were sunk by a German raider and the crew were not again heard of their deaths were presumed. The dependent relatives claimed compensation in the City of London Court, and the shipowners paid the necessary amounts into court. News has now come through Switzerland that several of the supposed dead men are prisoners of war in Germany. The payments will therefore cease.

Munition Workers' Wages.
Recent decisions given by the Committee on Production of cases referred to them by the Ministry of Labour award bonuses for munition workers generally of 12½ per cent for plain time workers and 7½ per cent for pieceworkers. Skilled aircraft wood-workers, engineers on the Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Manchester Ship Canal Co. (Bridgewater Canal), and Oil Millers, Hull, are the trades concerned.

National Salvage.
A National Salvage Council has now been set up with the approval of the War Cabinet to deal with the problems of civil salvage, and the recovery of waste products generally. Under the directions of the Council an organization will be set up in the Department of the Surveyor-General of Supply in charge of a Director-General of National Salvage, who will be assisted by an executive board. The new organization will indicate in what directions individual co-operative efforts can best be directed.

Pathologist's Sudden Death.
The Westminster Coroner announced at an adjourned inquest that Dr. B. Salusbury Trevor, the well known pathologist of St. George's Hospital, who had made the post-mortem examination in the case, had been found dead in bed at his home in Courtfield-road, South Kensington. For many years Dr. Trevor had been a familiar figure at London inquests, and had made hundreds of post-mortem examinations. He was 48 years old, and was regarded as one of the most prominent pathologists in the country.

Our Men at Rableben.
The Prime Minister received a large reputation of members of both Houses of Parliament recently who desired to make representations in favour of an exchange of civilian prisoners of war. Speeches were made by Mr. Joynson-Hicks, Lord Devonport and Lord Gifford, urging a reciprocal exchange of civilian prisoners by this country and Germany. Mr. Lloyd George, while expressing sincere sympathy with the position of our countrymen in Rableben, said that the Government could not accede to the demands put forward. It was impossible, owing to the attitude of Germany, to arrange an equivalent exchange. The Government therefore was being asked to exchange 14,000 German civilians under 45 years of age in this country for 3,000 British subjects under 45 in Rableben. The total number of civilian Germans in our internment camps is over 21,000, and it is estimated that about 14,000 desire to be repatriated.

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Tobacco Supplies.

The attention of the Tobacco and Mithes Control Board has been called to the fact that certain retailers are not getting the full supplies of tobacco which they are entitled to receive from their wholesale houses. Where wholesale dealers are receiving their full supplies from the manufacturers their failure to supply in full their retail customers is an offence against the Tobacco Restriction Order No. 3, and will be dealt with accordingly. If wholesale dealers are not receiving their full supplies they must distribute what they do receive proportionately among their retail customers.

300,000 New Houses.
To a deputation from the London Labour Party recently Mr. Hayes Fisher said he and Dr. Addison had agreed that it might be possible to build 300,000 houses within 12 months of the war ending. It would not be possible to build 1,000,000, as it had been suggested, the chief difficulties being "the price of money," labour, and materials. The day of the private builder was, for the time at all events, gone. He had put forward a very advanced proposal to the Treasury, who had met it very handsomely. The amount involved might reach £100,000,000.

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JAPANESE MINING CONCESSION.

Important Deal in North Klangau.

Haichow, May 3.—A most important matter was announced by proclamation yesterday. For months there have been persistent rumours that the Japanese had obtained a mining concession by denials were just as positive. The matter is settled by the notice of the Haichow magistrate that such is the case.

As we understand it, the iron ore to be worked is the Iron Mountain, one of the northern spurs of the great Haichow mountain at whose base the city is situated. It has long been known that this ore existed and a mere novice could tell by its extreme weight that it was rich in iron. The location is ideal, being only about a mile from a good tidal stream into which large ocean junkies can come.

The proclamation also announced that a copper mine was to be opened at Nanchang, an old city miles east of Haichow, and gold mines at Ya San 23 miles west of this city. What may be the richness of the two latter deposits we are not able to say, but there is no doubt of an enormous amount of iron ore of high grade. If there were will glance at the map and notice the position of Haichow with relation to Tsingtau, it will be easy to imagine the extent to which this undertaking may grow. It is interesting to know that the mountain gold was the property of a wealthy Chinese named Shen, who has spent many recent years in Peking. He has had the deal on hand for a long time and when it came to a head the local

people made a desperate effort to have it annulled, but it is evident now that he found a sympathetic administration, who let it mature.

We are also informed of the taking up of the long-delayed Lurg-Hai Railway. In times of peace this railway was of absorbing interest but it was impossible to find out what was actually being planned by the local authorities. Several widely divergent routes had been most carefully surveyed but no one has ever been able to say where the road would finally reach its destination. It is a matter of common knowledge that the whole amount of the loan was paid over to the Chinese Government. It was used by President Yuan Shih-kai to put down the Second Revolution and has never been replaced. It would be interesting to know where the funds are to come from now. We understand the road is to follow the survey which runs almost due east from Haichowfu.—N.O. Daily News.

NOTICE.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

WE beg to inform our Customers that our Kennedy Town Factory is now in full working order and we are able to undertake, as before the War, all kinds of Ships' Repairs and Welding also to furnish Oxygen and Acetylene Gas in any quantity.

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NOTICES.

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully qualified masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

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Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1918.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE OF THE WAR.

Then General Smuts there is no leader throughout the Empire, with perhaps the exception of General Botha, who commands more weight than the great leaders of our nation in London. General Smuts has the happy faculty of saying the right thing in the right way, and at the right time. He has just been delivering a series of speeches at Glasgow, and from them it will be noted that his utterances are still characterized by the same optimistic spirit as of yore. General Smuts is fully aware of the tremendous struggle in which we are involved. Knowing exactly what we are "up against" he has no intention of deceiving himself or misleading others, least of all his fellow-citizens of the Empire. At Glasgow he very properly scoffed at the foolish talk that until recently prevailed among a certain class regarding our ability to beat the Boche while "carrying on business as usual." Serious men, who have the interests of the Empire at heart, no less than the most pronounced of Jingoes, have long since known that quite a different attitude was necessary for us to adopt if we wished—as of course we all do—to defeat the enemy despite the vast preparations he had made with a view to defeating us.

The clarion call of such leaders as General Smuts reminds us of the true state of affairs and stimulates us to more vigorous efforts. The enemy, he says, is now delivering his greatest blow and he has achieved a success which few had thought possible at the beginning of the present offensive, but, added the General, "he did not go all the way, and he never would." It is in such utterances as these that a popular leader such as General Smuts is invaluable at a critical time such as the present. He has no doubt as to the ultimate issue of the great conflict, and while realizing the tremendous difficulties which we have to face, he remains sanguine, knowing that in the end we shall overcome them and be triumphant. "We are now in the war up to the neck," he further stated, "and we have to strain every nerve to win."

As General Smuts says, if we do that the result will be certain; all the more so if we, as we must, show the enemy that "the Empire never gets tired." It may be that civilization had reached a point where a great change had become inevitable and that "out of all this slavery and all this structure of economic industrialism better results for the world must come." Whether or not such is a true reading of the situation, by such an utterance General Smuts plainly ranks himself as a true democrat and makes it clear that he thoroughly understands that the greatest issue of all in the struggle is that between autocracy and democracy. There can be no doubt as to the final triumph for democracy, for the spirit of the age is with it and all that has led to the present state of civilization. Never again can the world revert to the medievalism inherent in autocracy, barbarously bolstered up by militarism. Freedom for all nations and for all classes is and must be the guiding principle now and onwards in the evolution of a better civilization. Such, in effect, is the doctrine permeating General Smuts' speech, and it is in such utterances by such leaders that we find our most powerful stimulant to continue to resist and finally to overcome the enemy, who seeks to revert to a state of civilization intolerable to lovers of freedom in these days. As General Smuts reminds us "no improvement is possible in the lot of men so long as our children are driven to slaughter and we have to work year after year in order to be food for powder." It is for precisely the reverse of such a barbarous state of affairs that the British Empire and all nations that love liberty and have a true perception as to what it really consists of have been struggling for generations. And that ideal we must attain, no matter how great and how many may be the obstacles placed in our way by the Central Powers, who believe in the power of military might and not in the civilized doctrines of democracy that seek to make the world a better place, not for a privileged caste or for all the barbarism inevitably involved in militarism but for all. With the overthrow of the enemy, Democracy will take a big step towards the realization of its glorious ideal of liberty.

The Irish Trouble.

No matter from what point of view we look upon the state of affairs that at present exists in Ireland, it is unquestionably a matter for profound and general regret. That such a feeling should continue to persist in the midst of our life and death struggle with a formidable enemy and that it should be possible, rightly or wrongly—and, unfortunately, there is plenty of evidence to show that our fears are only too well based—to accuse a large body of the Irish with treasonable relations with the enemy, surely stamps upon Ireland and the Irish an indelible stain, from which it is the duty of all loyal Irishmen to extricate themselves as speedily as possible. They have now an opportunity of doing so, for, according to telegrams to hand, the Government has at last moved in the right direction by which such pernicious edition can be stamped out. Only by the co-operation of the Irish people generally is the Government likely to carry out its plans successfully, and therefore it is profoundly to be hoped that such co-operation will now be forthcoming. Very much will depend upon it, not only in Ireland but elsewhere. In arresting the leaders of the Sinn Féin movement the Government has taken the right step and the sympathy of all right thinking people will be with it.

The Pernicious Sinn Féiners.

Ever since the movement known as Sinn Féinism, which we believe means "All for Ireland," became prominently identified with the Irish agitators, who appear to have a perpetual grievance "agin the Government," it has been a source of perplexity for our legislators. It could have been crushed ruthlessly at any time, but for the fact that it was deemed prudent to allow the recalcitrants to play the part of agitators and demagogues to their hearts' content, so long as their activities were confined to Ireland alone. What did it matter whether a young man with a foreign name, Mr. de Valera to wit, strutted about and was called by his infatuated followers, "Ireland's uncrowned King," all the while they sought to form what they termed the Republic of Ireland? Such antics did no one any harm. It was and is, however, a very different matter when these self same demagogues and agitators mix up their politics with sedition and openly declare allegiance with the enemy. Obviously the time for drastic action has come, and all loyal Irishmen and Britons generally will rejoice that their misguided countrymen are at last about to receive what they ought to have received long since. De Valera and all the rest of the pernicious brood would have been arrested months ago had it not been for the Government's laudable desire to prevent disorder in Ireland, particularly at the present time. The effect of the Government's action will largely depend upon the comports of the Irish masses in this crisis, and it is sincerely to be hoped for the good name and fame of the Irish as a whole that the Sinn Féin leaders will be allowed to be dealt with without disturbance of any kind arising.

Church of England Reform.

One has become so familiar with the Church of England in the role of reformers of others that it is particularly interesting to note what they intend to do towards their own reformation. The proposals are certainly of a sweeping character, but the present state of affairs certainly calls for considerable reform, as it is surely an anomalous state of affairs that allows to persist in these days the appalling poverty of the lower orders of the clergy side by side with the huge stipends—the palaces and privileges that still cling to the Bishops. It is indicative of the democratic nature of the proposed reforms when it is suggested that women should be entitled to vote for and serve on all councils of the Church which include the laity. The Church by adopting the suggested reforms will no doubt increase its power for usefulness in the future.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO IS EVER SUSPICIOUS OF OTHERS AND EVER READY TO SAY ILLOTHIER MEN CANNOT BE HAPPY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Victor Hugo (1885).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 11d.

Magisterial Change.
This morning, Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe took up his duties as First Police Magistrate.

Chinese Festival.
To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the festival of "Hsiao-man," or "Small Fullness."

Motor Accidents.
Due to motor accidents, two coolies have been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital. One of the men is suffering from a bruise on the shoulder and the other has both legs injured slightly. Their condition is not serious.

Field Glass Fund.
One pair of binoculars from Dr. K. H. Digby, Hongkong, is now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The total now stands:—One stand telescope, 22 hand telescopes, 68 binoculars; and donations of \$150.

A Soldier's Clothes.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a raincoat and several other articles of wearing apparel which belong to a soldier at Shaukiwan. A Chinese stated that when he saw defendant in possession of the articles he at once had him arrested. The case was remanded.

The Colony's Health.
During May 19 and 20, there were five cases of spotted fever notified, with four deaths, as well as three fatal occurrences of enteric fever, two of diphtheria (one fatal), and one fatal case each of bacillary plague and puerperal fever. The last-named sufferer was an Indian, all the others being Chinese.

A Troublesome Chinese.
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with attempting to export eight tins of prepared opium on board the s.s. Kan Shan. It was stated in Court that when a European sergeant was searching him defendant became very truculent and assaulted the officer. His Worship remanded the case.

Thousand Dollar Fine.
Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with having in his possession 39 tins of prepared opium. A policeman found the man carrying the drug in a squalid tin and when he asked defendant what was in it, defendant said he was carrying it for a man who had hired him; he did not know what was inside. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$1,000.

Insufficient Evidence.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the Sanitary Board coolie who has several times been before the Magistrate on a charge of the murder of Wong Shing, and also with wounding another coolie, was discharged. Inspector Mac Donald stated that he had been instructed by the C.S.P. to withdraw, as there was not sufficient evidence to go on with the case.

Stowaways.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, two Filipinos were charged with stowing themselves away on a Japanese vessel from Manila. The men gave the excuse that they wished to get to Hongkong in the hope that they would find some work awaiting them. A steward of the vessel gave evidence to the effect that he found the men hiding on the lower deck. His Worship sent both men to prison for six weeks' hard labour.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Partings.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
"And when he had thus spoken he kneeled down and prayed with them all. And they all wept sore, and fell on Paul's neck and kissed him, sorrowing most of all for the word which he had spoken, that they should see his face no more. And they brought him on his way to the ship."—Acts 20/36
"But when it came to pass that we had accomplished the days, we departed, and went on our journey; and they all, with wives and children, brought us on our way, till we were out of the city; and kneeling down on the beach we prayed, we bade each other farewell; and we went on board the ship, but they returned home again."—Acts 21/58

These two incidents are typical of many more in the missionary career of the Apostle Paul. It was full of arrivals and farewells, and the change wrought through the gospel is seen in the difference between them. He would come to a heathen city unknown, or, if known, execrated and opposed. He would leave it amid such scenes of regret as these which are before us. If you would see the desert blossoming as the rose, look where cold and deadened hearts have been quickened by the love of Christ, and all human affections warmed and sensitised in consequence. But as affection deepens it becomes more open to wounds. Love is always costly, knowing which there are some who shut up their hearts, which is an error.

My text speaks of one sorrow incident to friendship and proportioned to its warmth—the partings and separations which are incident to life. "We came," "we departed," how typical are these phrases, so frequent in the first missionary narrative, of the whole of life! "Everything in this changeable life comes 'to pass,' nothing to stay. The shadow of parting lies ahead of all our meetings, a close awaits all our beginnings."

"When it came to pass that we had accomplished the days, we departed and went on our journey." . . . and kneeling down on the beach we prayed and bade each other farewell; and we went on board the ship, but they returned home again." These simple pregnant words rise often in one's mind on occasion of the many partings which occur in life. "We went on board the ship, but they returned home again." For the one party it is a setting out for new scenes; for the other a return to a home from which some of the light has vanished. The new venture may be full of hope, as was Paul's breaking new ground for the gospel. It may also be fraught with risk and danger, again like that of the great missionary, who knew only one thing about his future, viz that bonds and affliction awaited him. The sorrowing friends knew that too and used loving entreaties to dissuade him, till he cried at length, "What do ye weeping and breaking my heart?" "And when he would not be persuaded we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done." Resignation was the most they could attain, and resignation presides over many of the separations we experience, whether we know they are for the best or only try to believe it. It broods in the mother's heart as her hands, not wholly steady, arrange the outfit of her boy for the distant post whither prospect calls him. Beneath the commotion of the bustling railway station, or the excitement of the steamer wharf, in many a heart the still voice whispers, "The will of the Lord be done," giving a meaning of its own to the valiant brave smiles with which some go on board and others return home again. Be the home never so cheerful it will never be quite the same again, for there will be gone a something which we cannot but miss, and would not cease to miss if we could. Some go, some return, and it is commonly said that those who stay behind have the harder part. On the outward voyage there is novelty to distract and outlook rather than retrospect to occupy the thought.

Those who are left behind are in small danger of forgetting, and with their remembrance mingles an underlying fear lest the voyagers fare farther than ship can sail, out to a way of thought and interest and affection which makes a wider barrier than separating seas. Even if it were so, love would still be worth while. But it need not be so. Our partings upon life's way will hallow life instead of harrowing it if the interrupted ties are holy ones, if God's love shines through the natural affection. The three-fold cord of Christian faith and hope and love is one which will stand any strain. If you here and your child or friend at the other side of the world are both growing in grace and in the knowledge of Christ, you will not be strangers when you meet again, nor will the long-awaited reunion turn out a chilling disappointment, as alas! does sometimes happen.

These two partings in our narratives were both of the Christian kind. Prayer pervades them, and you have but to read Paul's letters to see that prayer kept the memory of friendship fresh during separation. After all, the shortest road between human hearts is round by heaven. More important for the bridging of time and space are the letters which go up to God than even those which come by our eagerly-awaited mails: "One family we dwell in Him." And so the gospel affords its own compensations for the increased sensibility and therefore in one sense vulnerability which it imparts to our human nature.

Ask the weeping company at Miletas, sorrowing that they should see each other's faces no more, whether it had been better they had never met, never had their hearts knit together so closely that now, as the ship waits in the caving, they are wrung with regret? Nay; love is worth while when Christ is in it so that its truest expression is common prayer; tearful eyes are dried when they look upward. Then let no one fear to let his heart go out in obedience to the commandment that we love one another. We are too fearful of bestowing ourselves; holding ourselves too greatly in reserve because of the costliness, and undervaluing the exceeding preciousness of love. If the Lord had so withheld Himself no salvation would have been wrought for us. To hold your heart in check, keep yourself to yourself, is but to lose the life you would seek to preserve.

Very naturally do these thoughts relate themselves to that of the one final parting inevitable to all, the break which is sure to come to every earthly tie, the dearest and most sacred. The party conveying the Apostle to his ship sorrowed most of all for the knowledge "that they should see his face no more." Sooner or later we know that this has to be faced, but still we decide that life and love are worth the while. The knowledge that death will one day come in to separate them does not and should not deter young hearts from the marriage altar; it only intensifies and sanctifies the mutual vow. The babe is welcomed to this world not the less gladly though the more sorely because it is certain that either the parents will have to yield it back, as we should say too soon, or it will live to follow them to the grave.

"They went on board the ship, but we returned home again."—All of us who are alive unto this present have made once and again that sad return from the shore of the illimitable main, knowing that life could never be the same since the day we watched our outward bound across the bar. But we know that the Pilot of the out-going craft is also the comforter of the emptied home. We often speak of death as the end of the voyage, but it were truer to take it as the outset. For it is indeed a leaving of the bank-bound stream and the land-locked harbour, setting out and onward on the ocean, wide but not trackless, of eternal life. That is how Paul does speak, later, of his own approaching death. "The hour of my departure is come," he writes, and the word means strictly "my setting forth," the metaphor being that of shipping; the cable for a voyage. So, instead of saying it is "all over, let us as it has just begun, as we

CONSCRIPTION FOR HONGKONG.

Age-Limit Fixed at Forty Years.

The following official statement has been forwarded us for publication:—

"His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that the proposals of the Colonial Government with regard to conscription are generally approved, but that the age-limit is reduced to 40 and the men conscripted are to be sent to India to undergo training with a view to being subsequently drafted as required."

LABOUR'S DEMANDS.

Free Food, Boots and Clothing for Needy Children.

Attended by many Labour leaders, a special conference of what is known as the Triple Industrial Alliance—miners, railwaymen and transport workers—was held at Unity House, Euston Road, London, Mr. Robert Smillie presided. The proceedings were private. Several resolutions were passed.

One said that the present system of the food control and rationing has failed to meet the special circumstances of the industrial population, and called for the full and complete control of foodstuffs, in order to secure a more equitable distribution of the nourishing and energy-producing foodstuffs, "not according to the financial advantages possessed by the well-to-do, but according to the varying needs and requirements of the manual workers, and especially of the growing children."

The conference declared its opposition against income tax being levied on any incomes of £200 a year and under, this being in purchasing power substantially below the former £160 basis. A sufficiency of body-building foods to children from canteens and boots and clothing for all children who need them, the cost in each case to be a national charge, was a further demand.

return from the beach of parting. Our beloved have gone on board the ship; for them it is outlook, enlargement, liberation. Remembering that, we can bear the pain, and we look to meet them on the firm strand where there are no partings, by the sea of glass and the river of life. Shall we find them changed? Will they have outgrown us so as to have passed from us, having become other than those we knew so well and loved, so dearly? Not if we follow in their footsteps. For us here and for them yonder the law of advancing life is the same, that we and they all beholding the glory of the Lord are transformed into His likeness. We behold "as in a mirror darkly," they, face to face; but the object of contemplation is the same, as also the purpose of it. Wherefore we comfort one another with true words when we speak of the Christian hope even in the valley of tears and shadow. Shadowed it may be, but the sun shines clear beyond:—

break away,
The G-tes golden portals I see;
And I hear from the outgoing ship in the bay
The song of the sailors in glee:
So I think of the luminous footsteps that bore
His comfort o'er dark Galilee.
And wait for the signal to go to the shore.
To the ship that is waiting for me
So, truly sings the Californian poet so oddly, we may wait the call which will come for us as we return home again; but they have gone on board the ship, saying it is "all over, let us as it has just begun, as we

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Allies' Reports on Recent Activities.

London, May 18.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports: Notwithstanding the heat wave in northern France of the last two days and the consequent improvement in the condition of the roads the enemy shows no sign of movement. Aerial activity continues to be abnormal. During the past 48 hours our airmen have been crashing and driving down out of control hostile aircraft not singly but to the extent of several dozens. Considerable dissatisfaction prevails in the enemy ranks at a further reduction in the bread ration. Their daily allowance has been cut down to half a loaf of 700 grammes instead of 750 grammes as heretofore.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation says: There was great aerial activity on Thursday. Our aeroplanes dropped twenty-three tons of bombs on important rail centres, aerodromes and billets. Fighting was intense during early morning and in the evening. We brought down thirty and drove down five. Our anti-aircraft guns downed two others. Two hostile machines landed in our lines and their occupants were captured. Five British machines are missing. Our night fliers dropped a further 10½ tons of bombs on rail stations at Lille, Douai and Chaulnes, on billets in the neighbourhoods of Bapaume, Peronne and Rosieres, and on the docks at Bruges. The enemy's night fliers were also active. A Gotha landed in our lines, and its crew were taken prisoner. With reference to the Saarbrücken raid on the 16th three hostile machines were driven down, not five.

An American communique states: Hostile raids in Picardy and Lorraine were repulsed with loss by the enemy in killed and wounded. There is continued aerial activity in Woerwe, gun machines successfully engaging the enemy in several encounters.

A French communique reports lively artillerying north of the Aisne, in Champagne and in the region of Massiges.

A Belgian communique reports violent artillerying in the direction of Nieupoort, Mercken, Weendendrecht and Houthoulost forest.

A Belgian communique reports that German airmen have bombed a Belgian hospital in Calais killing ten and wounding twenty. A French communique reports the usual reciprocal artillerying north and south of the Aisne. Between the nights of the 16th and 15th and the 16th and 17th our airmen dropped 111,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on railway stations, aviation grounds and cantonments starting fires and blowing up dumps. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down and three seriously damaged.

An American communique says that the fighting on Friday was limited to reconnaissances. The intermittent active artillerying has increased and there is aerial activity north-west of Toul and in Lorraine.

A Paris official message says: Enemy aeroplanes crossed the lines and bombed several places behind the front. Some machines approached Paris where the alarm was given at 10.30 and the "all clear" at 11.2. Bombs were dropped in the outer suburbs.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports considerable reciprocal artillerying during the night of May 17 between Givenchy and Robecq; also hostile artillery activity in the Lens, Hazebrouck and Ypres sectors.

The Coming German Offensive.

Paris, May 19.
The "Petit Parisien" expert estimates the German main strength in the West at 140 divisions and in addition 48 reserve divisions—altogether 1,700,000. He says the enemy will try to threaten Amiens, cut the Amiens-Clermont railway and crush the Ypres salient. If he succeeds his first objective will be to secure the evacuation of the whole of northern France and establish a new front from the mouth of the Somme to Noyon.

On the eve of the renewal of the German offensive President Wilson has sent a message to the French people expressing the deep and ardent admiration of Americans for the heroism and self-sacrifice of the French people in the terrible final conflict between Liberty and Brutality. He says: "American hearts are with the armies on the blood-stained battle-fields of valiant France; Americans are your brothers in this great holy common cause."

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters reports: American troops have arrived in the area occupied by the British troops who are blocking the way to the Channel ports. The British battle-scarred veterans greeted the newcomers not only as comrades but as warm friends, the greatest cordiality prevailing. The Americans immediately started the last stage of their training prior to entering the line. They belong to the new armies and speak almost every language, representing the descendants of numerous nationalities.

A French communique reports violent bombardments at various points north and south of the Aisne.

A French communique reports that both artilleries are active in the region north of the Aisne.

On the British Front.

London, May 18.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully raided in the daytime in Morlanwelch sector and south of Hulloch prisoner a number and capturing two machine-guns. Australians in the former enterprise rushed a post-westward of Morlanwelch village, surprised the garrison, prisoner twenty-one and took a machinegun without incurring casualties. Hostile artillery is more active in the Villers Bretonneux sector.

London, May 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out a successful minor enterprise on the night of the 18th in the neighbourhood of Ville-sur-Ancres, north-westward of Morlanwelch, improving our positions and capturing prisoners and machine-guns. We successfully raided north-westward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of Hamel and repulsed an attempted enemy raid north-eastward of Bethune. Our night fliers dropped ten tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Houthoulost, Douai and Marconne stations, on Peronne and in the neighbourhood of Bapaume. They also dropped thirty-two heavy bombs on Thionville and Metz railway stations securing several direct hits. A fire was started at Thionville. One machine has not returned. We carried out a most successful daylight raid on Saturday on railway stations, factories and barracks at Cologne. Thirty-three bombs were dropped and bursts were seen on rail-sheds. Our bombers were attacked by hostile scouts and two of the latter were driven down. All of ours returned.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

London, May 18.
The "Times" correspondent at Amsterdam learns from officers interned in Holland that two British war prisoners at Minden on the 13th April were shot dead for not stopping talking. A British soldier at Sennelager in January was deliberately shot dead by the guard for refusing to fetch coffee. An interned British non-com, who writes to the "Times," describes how a party of five hundred British was sent to Russia for reprisal. They were driven for thirty-five kilometres over icebound roads and swamps by Uhlans at the point of the lance, who then billeted them on the ice whence they were regularly marched to the trenches. In seven weeks twenty-two died and 490 were sent to hospital. Only eight of the remainder were fit to work.

(Continued on Page 7.)

WITH OUR FIGHTING MEN.

The Spirit at the Front.

Joseph Hocking, the well-known novelist, whose war stories have been so popular, writes in the *Daily Chronicle*—

In December 1915 I visited our Western front. I traversed our lines from La Bassée to Ypres, which, as the reader may remember, comprised nearly the whole scene of our operations in those days. I had conversations with men of all ranks, and I tried to "sense" the tremendous organizations and operations of that time. I did my best, too, to estimate the spirit of our Army, and to understand the inwardness of the ghastly business which was convulsing the world.

It is a long cry from 1915 to 1918, but as the war is not yet over, and as I have only lately returned from a second visit to the front, I am led to set down my impressions, to draw comparisons between then and now, and to ask myself certain questions.

As may be imagined I looked forward to my second visit with tremendous interest. No wonder. Memories of scenes, and episodes such as I had never dreamed of, still haunted my memory; and the thought of again visiting places baptised by the blood of the bravest men the world has ever known, stirred my imagination and set my pulses throbbing wildly. Great opportunities were given me, too. Not only did I return to places I had seen before, but I visited new territory. I went to Vimy Ridge, won at such a tremendous cost; I talked with some of the Canadians who were there at the winning of it, and spent many hours in those desolated regions down by the Somme and the Ancre, to see which is to receive impressions never to be obliterated. I visited Paris, and spent much time among men who hold high positions under the French Republic. Facilities were given me for visiting the great factories, the products of which have enabled France to withstand the advances of the German hordes. I also came into contact with many officers of the American Army, and last, but not least, I visited the French lines, and spent two days in that region the very mention of which makes every Frenchman's eyes flash with a new light. I mean Verdun.

I was in France a fortnight, and every day was crowded with interest, often with excitement. To write a complete record of what I saw, and heard, and experienced would mean a volume, for no man with eyes to see, and ears to hear, could pass through each scene as those through which I passed without having his memory stored with many undying memories.

In these articles I shall touch lightly on two or three phases of my experiences only, and I select these experiences mainly because I believe they will have a deep interest for the average Britisher.

It is an admitted fact that among all the nations engaged in this grim struggle the British nation during the last two years has borne the lion's share. It is also generally believed that on the issues of the next few months will depend the future of Europe and the world. America is not yet fully ready, Russia has given up the struggle, Italy has all and more than she can do to hold her front against the enemy, while France, which has done so magnificently, is unable to make any great advance. Therefore it is upon Britain that during the next few months, months that will be crucial, the main burden will rest. If we fail, the forces of evil will reign, savagery will be triumphant, and devils will do its worst. It is terrible to contemplate, but such, as it seems to me, are the issues before us.

What are the prospects? The answer to this question, as I understand it, depends, basically, upon the spirit of the nation, the moral of our men. Numbers are not always the deciding factor. Russia possessed numbers, but the Russian army is now a chaotic mob. Thus I have been led to try to estimate the spirit of our men at the front. Are there evidences of dry rot among them? Will they pass through the ordeal of the coming months with the same magnificent courage which has characterised them in the past? In a word, is there the same determination, the same will to maintain the right and to overcome the wrong that was manifest two years ago?

These are the questions to which I sought an answer at the front, and every day my heart was cheered by what I saw and heard. In spite of years of suffering, privation, hardship, wounds and loss, the spirit of our men is undaunted and their confidence in victory is unabated.

I do not say the men are unchanged. They could not pass through the hell which has been their lot and remain the same. As I look back to my first visit, I realise that there is a sadder, sterner tone among them. Then they were more rollicking, more gay. They talked of victory within a year, and declared confidently that "old Fritz's number was up." Now they do not speak so freely, and they do not prophesy when "the Boche will be on his knees."

All the same, such is the spirit at the front, that if the Government were to talk about an unsatisfactory peace, I verily believe there would be something very much like mutiny in the Army. Not that Tommy does not want peace; he does. He hates war more than any civilian at home; and in a way he is weary. But there is no thought of giving up until victory is won, and there is no suggestion of dry rot. He does not argue about it; he knows his cause is just, and he is sure that we can win.

And no wonder. When we think of the past we can scarcely doubt. Two years ago when I stood in the Ypres salient, and tried to visualise the two great battles that had been fought there, a grey, arikked old major said to me, "You can't go through the battles of Ypres without believing in Almighty God." Exactly. The story of that first battle is one of the most wonderful in the world. About 150,000 Britishers held up four times the numbers of Germans, who were commended to "break through at all cost." Tommy knows that we were not beaten in our weakness, and he is certain that in our strength we shall be victorious.

Yet let us not make any mistake. Tommy in the trenches has been thinking and talking, and he means when the war is over to "have things different." He means to have his full share, not only in the government of the country for which he has fought, but in the fruits of all his labour and sufferings. But the first thing is to lick the Germans. No one is louder in his denunciations of the false pacifist than he, and he is rightly angry with those who have sacrificed practically nothing, and yet who grumble and whine, and who say "We shall never conquer, so let's make the best terms we can."

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MELTING SILVER DOLLARS.

A Perplexing American Statute.

The proposed law for melting and exporting the silver dollars in the Treasury, and using the bullion for exports, is (says the *New York Evening Post*) recognized as an emergency measure to meet the adverse Oriental exchange. In 1913 our merchandise imports from China, for instance, exceeded exports by \$13,900,000; but in 1917 the import excess was \$94,200,000.

The bill is extremely complicated. Briefly, it provides that of the 491,000,000 silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates, as much as 250,000,000 may be released, through retirement of such certificates.

Melted up, the resultant bullion may be sold at prices fixed by the Treasury. But the Director of the Mint must buy in the market at a fixed price of \$1 per ounce (to which the bullion dealers have agreed) as much new silver as had been melted up from the silver dollars. That newly-purchased silver may be coined, or it may be sold for use, by ourselves, or our allies, in settling foreign trade balances. But the retirement of silver certificates may be offset by issue of notes by Federal Reserve Banks, on collateral of renewable short-term Government obligations. When, however, silver dollars are coined out of the Mint's purchases of silver, an equivalent amount of the Reserve Banknotes shall be cancelled.

Probably the comment of most readers of this bill will be that it is cumbersome and clumsy as it stands, and overweighted with hardly intelligible details. It is likely enough to be superseded, when it comes back from the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, by a measure whose provision the ordinary mind can understand.

For complexity of provisions, the bill recalls the Silver Purchase Act of 1890, which provided for issue of Government paper against deposits of silver bullion, that currency to be redeemed "in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver; or in gold at the option of the Government, or in silver dollars at the option of the holder."

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FOR SALE—\$50-PEARL THREE-D-NE KLACE and PEARL PIN CRAVAT. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

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CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "KOREA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery from along-
side.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 21st May, 1918, at 5 P.M. will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 25th May, 1918, at
5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godowns, where it will be ex-
amined on 28th May, 1918, at
10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 3rd June, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager,
Hongkong, 19th May, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "ECUADOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
mentioned ports. Consignees
of cargo are hereby informed
that their cargo will be
landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at
consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will
be examined on Thursday, May
23rd 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after 24th May,
1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK"

having arrived from the above
port, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th
instant, at 5 P.M. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,

H. B. M. Government Agents,
Hongkong, May 18th, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

GERMAN PLOT IN IRELAND.

Prominent Sinn Féin Leaders Arrested.

London, May 18.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in a proclamation
announces that a German plot has been discovered in Ireland
and calls upon all loyal subjects to help in crushing the
conspiracy.

Mr. Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, authorises a
statement that measures for which he will act in full
responsibility with the Lord Lieutenant are directed solely
against dangerous German intrigue with the Irish. The
Government are fully aware that the number of Irishmen
and Irishwomen who are actively co-operating with the
German enemy is very small but many of them might un-
knowingly become involved and they believe therefore they
can rely upon the support of the Irish without regard to
 creed or political views in the measures they have taken.
The Irish Government is determined to take every necessary
step to stamp out this German plot. The arrests of the
supposed leaders of the German plot are immediately ex-
pected.

Later.

A telegram from Dublin says the Sinn Féin leaders
De Valera, Countess Markievicz, Arthur Griffiths, Doctor
William Dillon and William Cosgrove, the Sinn Féin mem-
bers of Parliament for Kilkenny are arrested. Others arrested
include Darrett Giggis, Thomas Hunter, Joseph McCraith,
John McGarry, Patrick O'Keefe and Doctor Richard Hayes.
All the arrests were made under the Defence of the Realm
Act.

A telegram from Dublin says that at two this morning
a considerable number of arrests were made in Dublin and
throughout Ireland. The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent
at Dublin says the enforcement of conscription in Ireland
is dead and buried.

Government Accused of Insincerity.

London, May 17.

Mr. Dillon presided at a meeting of the Irish Parlia-
mentary party at Dublin after which a statement was issued
declaring that the Government never really intended intro-
ducing or passing a Home Rule Bill containing the slightest
hope of settlement. Latest developments suggest that the
Government does not intend producing a Bill and that their
promises are simply meant to deceive the House of Commons
and the public, but especially the American Government
and people and the European Allies. The statement appeals
to the United States not to be deceived by the British pro-
pagandist misrepresentations of Ireland but to urge Britain
to immediately apply to Ireland the principles of self deter-
mination expounded by President Wilson.

The Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation.

London, May 18.

Lord French's proclamation says: "Whereas it has come
to our knowledge certain subjects of His Majesty domiciled
in Ireland conspire to enter and have entered into treasonable
communication with the German enemy, whereas such
treachery is a menace to the fair fame of Ireland and its
glorious military record, a record which is a source of intense
pride to a country whose sons have always distinguished
themselves and fought with such heroic valour in the past
in the same way as thousands of them are now fighting in this
war, and whereas drastic measures must be taken to put
down this German plot which measures will be solely direct-
ed against that plot. Now, therefore, as it is the duty of
all loyal subjects of His Majesty to assist in every way His
Majesty's Government in Ireland to suppress treasonable
conspiracy and defeat this treacherous attempt of the Ger-
mans to defame the honour of Irishmen for their own
we hereby call upon all loyal subjects of His Majesty in
Ireland to aid in crushing this conspiracy and to assist in
securing the effective prosecution of the war and the wel-
fare and safety of the Empire. As a means to this end we
shall cause further steps to be taken to facilitate and en-
courage voluntary enlistment in Ireland in His Majesty's
Forces in the hope that, without resort to compulsion the
contribution of Ireland to the Forces may be brought up to
proper strength and made to correspond with the contri-
butions of other parts of the Empire."

COMBING-OUT IN GERMANY.

London, May 18.

The "Time" Hague correspondent says that the latest comb-
out in the Rhine-Westphalian mine districts have yielded
100,000 men for the colours to be replaced by war prisoners in-
cluding Russian Red Guards. The latter are treated most
harshly and literally worked to death. If they fall sick
they are sent to die. Germans from Rumania are disgusted
at being left to the Western Front as they thought their
fighting was over.

THE KING AND THE U.S. RED CROSS.

London, May 19.

The Press Bureau states: His Majesty has telegraphed
to President Wilson on the eve of the American Red Cross
second appeal as follows:—"I thank you in my people's name
for the assistance you have already afforded to the Allied
sick and wounded. My heartfelt wish is that the new ap-
pel may enable the American Red Cross, beside the British
and Allied organizations, to successfully carry out the great
human mission imposed on us by a gigantic war. The un-
exampled munificence of America's first response is a noble
record. I feel sure the generous hearted people will again
respond to the extent that the resources of your great coun-
try alone can command."

ITALIANS' FINE RESISTANCE.

London, May 18.

An Italian official message says: The enemy's third
attempt on May 17 to re-capture Mount Corno failed. Two
columns, with machine-guns and flame-throwers and strongly
supported artillery, attacked our positions. The attackers
were caught under a violent artillery and machine-gun fire
and compelled to return in confusion. We captured two
flame-throwers and firmly held our positions. We repulsed
raiders with loss at other points of the front.

A British official message from Italy says: We have de-
stroyed nineteen aeroplanes since the 8th inst. Two of ours
have not returned.

DISTRESS IN PETROGRAD.

London, May 19.

The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd, writing on
20th April, says that famine in Petrograd is most alarming.
Practically no food is obtainable and the meagre rations
doled out by the authorities are inadequate for subsistence.
Food is so valuable that it is secretly circulating instead of
paper money. Hams cost sixty pounds each, butter forty-
two shillings, cheese thirty-six shillings, flour twenty shil-
lings and potatoes six shillings per pound. Most of these
are only obtainable privately. The British community,
now reduced to five hundred, has induced the Consul to wire
to London for assistance.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE MILITARY OUTLOOK.

London, May 17.

Speaking later in the occasion of the conferment of
the freedom of Glasgow upon him, General Smuts, after
expressing his appreciation of the honour and of the tributes
paid to himself and the South Africans on their achievements
in the war, said the very climax of the whole accumulated
effort of the war was now upon us. The enemy was trying
to smash the British Army because he recognised it was the
decisive factor, and if he could beat it the war would be over.
The Germans knew it was the real mainstay of the alliance
and thought that if we were broken the alliance would break
up. The enemy also knew we had been bearing an enormous
burden in the battle-field and that 1917 would remain for
the British Army one of the most memorable campaigns
they had ever been through. "You've got to show the enemy
that neither as an army nor as a nation is the British
Empire ever likely to get tired." (Cheers). Because the
British Navy sealed up Zeebrugge and Ostend the enemy
had all the more reason to get Dunkirk and Calais in order
to possess submarine bases in the Channel. The results of
the German offensive so far compensated us for our losses,
for we had secured unity of command, the lack of which had
previously led to the dissipation of our forces. He was
sure unity of command would prove a most valuable asset.
The country was very highly indebted to Mr. Lloyd George
for his untiring labours to secure that unity. (Cheers). The
Premier had his faults, but they were faults of genius and
in the time of supreme crisis when a real live man came
forward to guide the forces of the nation he claimed they
should not look at mistakes but at the big work.

A year ago the Premier asked him to visit the front
and give the Government his impression of the situation.
He reported that the most necessary thing was to have a
big army of manoeuvre and dash, an army of strategic
reserves which could be used for contingencies such as had
happened now and might happen later. General Ludendorff's
move had been an eye-opener, like a blinding flash of
lightning on a dark night. It had done the people of the
British Empire the greatest service possible by showing us
where the danger was. It showed that Britain was still
by no means secure and we must stave off disaster and
defeat by unprecedented exertions. He was very glad the
country now realised the actual situation. There had been
a good deal too much unworthy and unlovely pacifism, but
to-day all classes of the community were prepared to sink
their difference and combine their energies to do every-
thing possible in order to secure victory. That spirit was
the best pledge of the victory which was coming. (Cheers).
The German blow was not going to shatter the British Army
and British Empire as the Germans expected. It only laid
bare the soul of the nation in its heroic fervour and as
as that spirit prevailed he did not doubt the results.
Was it not the irony of fate that the Americans were
now coming over in hundreds of thousands and German
submarines could do nothing to their transports? The sub-
marine campaign occurred because the Germans were certain
an American army could never reach Europe. The submarines
drove America into the war, yet could do nothing to prevent
them coming to Europe. So it would be to the end. The
enemy would come within an ace of victory, but would not
secure it because his cause was wrong. The situation would
be very anxious for many days but he was confident that the
enemy's efforts to secure the entire defeat and extinction of
the British Army in France would fail.

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

London, May 18.

The Admiralty reports that a British destroyer was tor-
pedoed and sunk on the 14th inst. Two men were killed as
the result of the explosion.

(Continued on page 10)

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Yokohama (Japanese Saghalien).

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Philippine Is., Australia, New Zealand &
New Guinea via Thursday Is.
—22nd May, Registration 9
a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki,
Canada, United States, Central
and S. America and Europe
via Canada—22nd May, Regi-
stration: 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

Honolulu—22nd May, 10 a.m.
Munk, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya
and Port Moresby via Batavia
—22nd May, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 23rd May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—
23rd May, 7 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong—
23rd May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via
Mojil, Canada, United States,
Central and South America
and Europe via Canada—23rd
May, Registration: 9.45 a.m.
Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—23rd May,
2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 24th May.

Philippine Islands—24th May, 9 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—24th
9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 25th May.

Shanghai and North China—25th May,
2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 26th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
—26th May, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 28th May.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Rangoon, Aden,
Egypt and Europe—28th May,
Registration: 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—28th May,
10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—28th May,
noon.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail
Steamship Co. is in receipt of a cable
from the San Francisco office, advising
that the s.s. CHINA sailed from that
port to the Orient on Thursday last, 16th
inst. and will be due here on or about
14th June, 1918.

NOTICES.

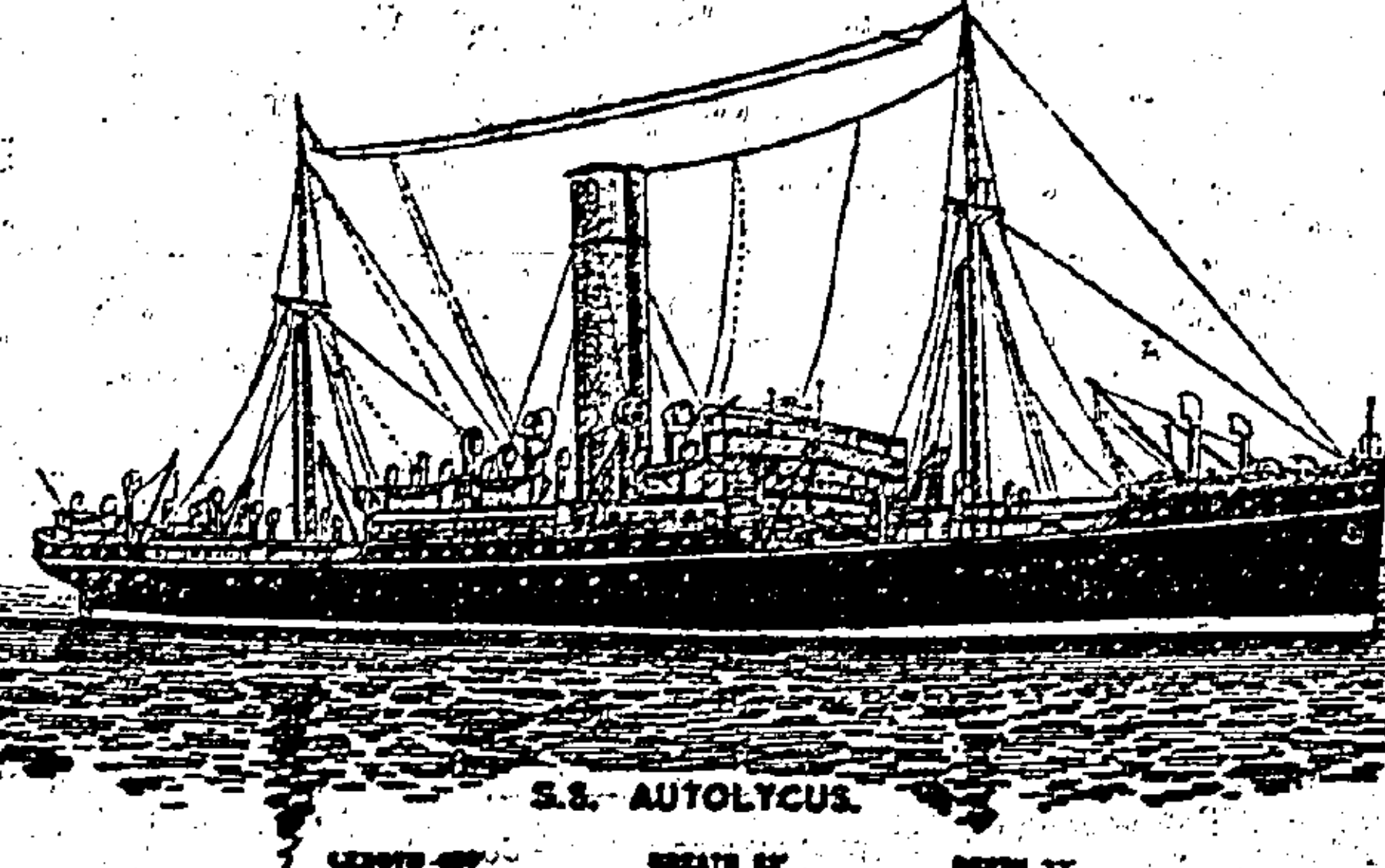
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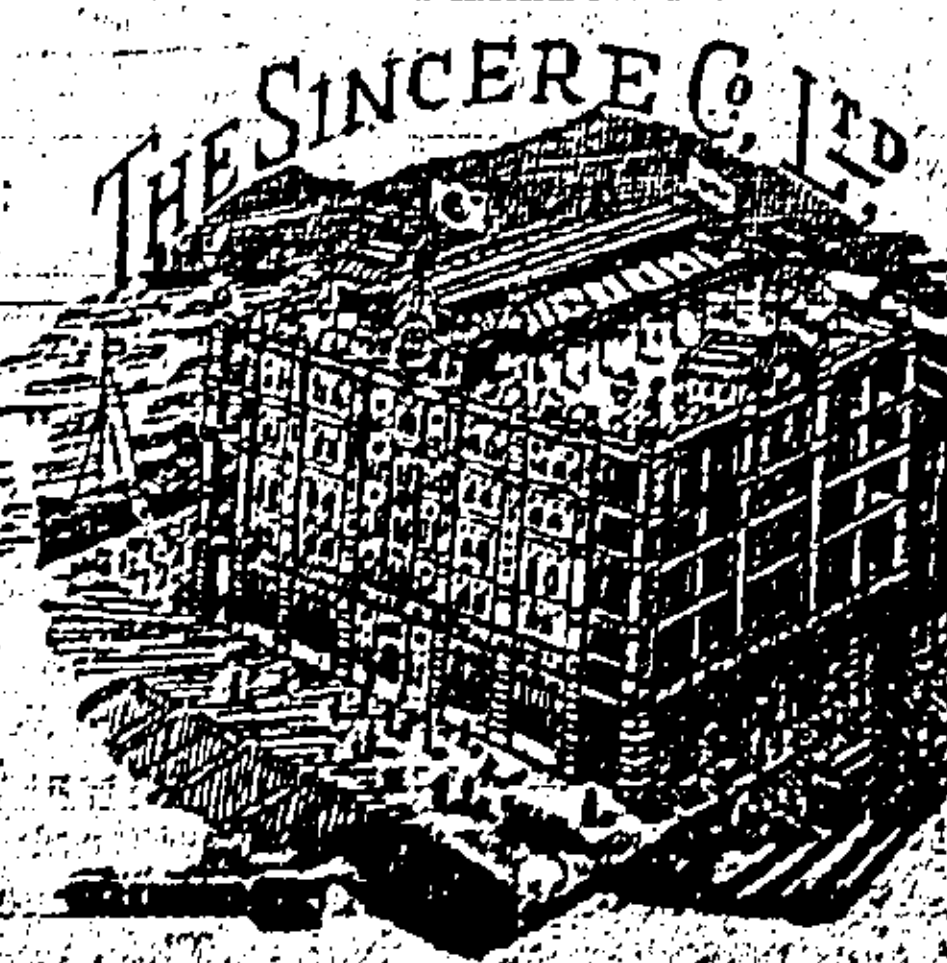
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Refreshments on the Roof Garden

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Two Murder Trials To-day.

The May Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, when both the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge were engaged in hearing murder cases, the first being that in which a Japanese is charged with the murder of a fellow countryman in a boarding house at Wanchai, and the other in which a Chinese is charged with the murder of a Chinese sugar boiler at Yee Wo Street, Wanchai, on March 20.

The Yee Wo Street Murder.

Pan Lam, alias Kai Ka Lam, was charged before the Puisne Judge with the murder of Lai Man, at 43, Yee Wo Street, on March 20.

It will be remembered that one man has already been sentenced to death by the Chief Justice in connection with the same murder. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., prosecuted on behalf of the Attorney General, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. C. A. Alabaster, O.B.E.

The following composed the jury—Messrs. J. Cooper, T. O. Nixon, J. H. Donnelly, W. P. Neeson, C. A. Franco, G. Stark, and C. R. M. Young.

In outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Jenkin characterised the murder as a brutal one, and said that the conduct of the accused was callous in the extreme. Mr. Jenkin went on to detail the facts which are well-known, but which might be summarised as follows:—Three men, the deceased, the prisoner and the man already condemned, lived in a cubicle at 43, Yee Wo Street, and on the morning of the crime they were all in the room. Noises were heard, but were not thought suspicious, but later it was found that the deceased had been killed, and his body pushed under a bed. The deceased's wages at the China Sugar Refinery were drawn by the condemned man, also an employee of the Refinery, and it was not until the evening of the day that the police came to know of the affair and arrested the two men.

The man who has already been sentenced, accused, at his trial, the present prisoner of committing the murder and threatening him (the condemned man) if he said anything.

Evidence has been taken to-day and the case has been adjourned until to-morrow.

A Japanese Seaman's Murder.

Before the Chief Justice, a Japanese, named Saito Din, was charged with the murder of Mohamed Batocho, on April 18, at Wanchai.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.), prosecuted and Mr. R. E. Bellis, (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring) defended.

The following were empanelled on the jury—Messrs. H. P. Allgood, J. McCubbin, E. Ears, A. C. Botelho, A. L. Bonet, E. Howard and J. G. Garraway.

The Hon. Attorney General said that perhaps the jury would find a little difficulty in the case owing to the strange names of the names of the men concerned, but apart from that he thought that the case was a simple one. Several men, all Japanese seamen, lived in two boarding houses adjacent to the No. 2 Police Station at Wanchai and on the day in question the prisoner with the deceased and another man were having a game. The prisoner was losing and one of the men then suggested that they should stop playing and this made the prisoner angry and a quarrel ensued. The deceased interfered and ultimately pushed the prisoner out of the house. The prisoner seems to have brooded over this for the rest of the day. The police were informed of the quarrel and Sergeant MacWalter went and searched the prisoner's quarters, finding a knife of which he took possession. He advised all the men to stop quarrelling. Later in the day the deceased and another man went into Hongkong for the purpose of buying a ring and it was while they were on their way back in the evening that the murder took place. As they were nearing the house, the prisoner, who had

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

Striking Performance of "Kick In".

It was only natural that, following on the success the Frawley Company achieved on Saturday, there should be a crowded house at the Theatre Royal last evening to witness the production of Willard Mack's play, "Kick In", and the large number of theatre-goers who attended were treated to one of the most exciting and sensational plays seen in Hongkong for a very long time.

The scene of the action is laid in New York and the characters are either police or criminals—active or reformed. A daring diamond robbery has been committed and the perpetrator in getting away has been shot and badly wounded. It is here that the hero becomes involved, for he, having been a "crook" but now running straight, is called upon by his old associates to house the wounded man, who later dies in the garret where he was hidden. The police are hot upon the scent, but the diamonds cannot be found, not even by the gang. It is later brought out that a brother of the hero's wife, who is a hopeless morphia maniac, had opportunity to steal the diamonds from the wounded man when he was brought into the house, and they get into the hands of the hero, whose intention it was to return them to the police and continue on the honest path which he and his wife have been living. Of course, they are found on him by the Police and a series of dramatic situations ensue. The play has a happy ending, for the Commissioner of Police yields to a very human appeal by the distracted wife. Even such a brief outline as the above reveals the possibilities of an author to infuse tense dramatic scenes, and at times one feels that the drama is of almost oppressive weight. The realism of the dialogue and the fine impersonation by all members of the cast compel a whole-hearted entry into the struggles of the characters, and emotions run high.

Last night was a triumph for the art of histrionics, for the actors had the spectators with them all the way. The cast was an exceedingly strong one and certainly made full use of the great scope the author has provided. Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker, as Molly, and Mr. Henry Mortimer, as Chick Hewes, the couple who bear the misfortunes of friends, were exceptionally strong in all their work, and praise would need to be fullsome to their proper justice. Mr. G. A. Forbes, as the Deputy Commissioner, sustained a role in striking contrast to that he performed on Saturday and demonstrated exceptional versatility. Mr. Wm. D. Howard as Charley, the draggiden brother of Molly, had a difficult part to take, but came through with every credit, whilst Miss Edna Keeley, as Myrtle, was essentially realistic. Praise must also be given to Mr. Reynolds Dennison, Miss Florence Chapman, Miss Valentine Sidney, Miss Annette Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Claire and Mr. E. L. Delaney, who made up the remainder of the cast, for the whole of the parts were taken with undoubted ability. It was a strong play, strongly acted.

This evening the Company are performing "The 13th Chair", a drama.

New American Vice-Consul.

Mr. A. G. Locher on May 1 resigned his post with Messrs. Knapp and Baxter and has accepted appointment as American vice-consul at Shanghai. Mr. Locher was in the consular service in 1916.

been concealed under the verandah, jumped out and stabbed the deceased several times in the back, afterwards running back to the boarding house, where he was later arrested by the police. The deceased was removed to the Government Civil Hospital by the police where he died a few days later. In his dying depositions the deceased accused the prisoner of the murder, saying the prisoner was drunk at the time. Evidence was then taken. The case was adjourned.

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A GERMAN "GOLD PREMIUM."

How the Market Price is Fixed.

Zurich, March 13.—A court process, reported at Berlin, against illicit trade of merchants in gold, shows that at Berlin a gold piece of 20 marks has in such trade a value of 55 to 60 marks in German paper money. In the old-time way of reckoning, this would mean a "200-per-cent premium on gold"; or, as your markets used to put it in your depreciated money days, it means that "gold is selling at 300." In the provinces, especially in the eastern provinces with a Polish population, but also in the western provinces, the price for a gold piece of 20 marks is even higher than 80 marks in bank notes.

In neutral countries bordering on Germany, the German bank notes have never sunk more than 50 per cent. below its nominal value. This would mean that the maximum price for a gold piece of 20 marks paid inside Germany should be 40 marks; so that the fact that in the illicit German trade 60 to 80 marks were paid for a gold piece of 20 marks, would on its face indicate that the value of German currency at the home stands lower than in bordering neutral countries.

But the German authorities are taking the strictest measures against such transactions, which are illegal and subject to heavy penalties, and this risk is doubtless reflected in the fact that a higher bid is made for gold with the paper notes, in Germany than outside. Nevertheless, the numerous prosecutions in every town prove that there exist well-organised and widely spread bands of such illicit gold merchants, who are not deterred by the most severe punishments—a proof that the demand for gold instead of paper is very great.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A meeting in the Special Parliament for the election of seven members of the Administrative Chamber was held on the 20th inst., being attended by 123 members. Tang Shao-yi secured 115 votes, Tong Chi-yao 111, Wu Ting-fang 110, Sun Yat-sen 107, Lum Po-yik 104, Luk Wing-ting 90, and Sam Chan-huan 81. A President will be elected from amongst them.

A message from the Generalissimo to the Special Parliament states that before his coming to the South he had spent over \$1,200,000 on the Navy, the Parliamentary members and the authorities of various provinces to plan the movements of protecting the constitutional laws against the North, this money being borrowed in many sums from the merchants abroad. The Military Government was established on September 26, 1917, and abolished on the 15th inst., the day he tendered his resignation. All the expenses of the Government, including all salaries, within the period were met by selling war bonds, the amount of which is not known at present, but will be declared as soon as the number unsold is known.

The Tsuchin has sanctioned the application made by the Superintendent of the Mint to make copper coins of 2-cents value for the convenience of the market.

A number of Hongkong merchants, on hearing that the Government is going to dispose of the gunboat Kwong Hoi by auction, at an upset price of \$700,000, have arrived here and have tried to buy the boat by offering a much higher price privately.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending May 18th, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 20 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$13,085	267,217
Last Year: ...	12,898	263,180
Increase: ...	187	4,037
Decrease: ...		

SECRET WAR SCHEMES OF GERMANY.

Organised Campaign of Outrage.

With the French Army, March 11.—Among the German military and administrative papers which have lately come into the hands of the French Staff are a number of documents which throw a strange light on the enemy's assertions that the war was forced upon him by a combination of anxious foes.

Thus as early as February 1914 the German Government had found out that Germany would shortly require additional financial representation, not only in Amsterdam and Bergen, but in certain obscure towns of Northern Sweden, which owe any importance they possess to the fact that they lie on the Russian frontier.

On February 2, 1914, the highest military authority circularised all regional commanders requiring them to report by telegraph within three days "the quantity, nature and distribution of untouched stores of military raw materials" within their commands.

On March 8 the military authorities "proposed" to carry out forthwith "an inspection of all motors of German manufacture, as well as of the supplies of spare parts, to have them put into repair if necessary, compulsorily, and to compile a detailed and classified list of them," and to transmit this to a particular bureau of the General Staff. How compulsion was to be applied in time of peace is not stated.

Finally on June 9 the regional commanders are ordered:—

"24 hours after receipt of the present circular to send telegraphic orders to all proprietors of industrial establishments to open the envelopes containing the drawings and plans of mobilisation indicated in the circular of the Waldersee-Opferi Commission of June 27, 1937."

On November 2, 1914, German Grand Headquarters circularised all German military agents on the frontiers of Russia and France—that is, in Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, and Italy—informing them that

"Special military credits destined to serve the necessary purposes of war have been opened in all the German banks and branches of banks in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States."

As to accessory objects for which these credits were needed, they are defaced with retreating candour in the circular, which proceeds:—

"Headquarters authorises you to make unlimited use of these credits for the purpose of destroying factories, works, depots, and supplies of both military and civil character belonging to the enemy. When endeavouring to foment strikes it is needful also to take measures resulting in the damaging of motors and machinery, to destroy ships carrying war material to enemy countries; to burn reserves of raw materials; and of manufactured goods; and to deprive the great centres of population of electric power, fuel and foodstuffs."

The circular adds that: "Special agents placed at your disposal will supply you with the material needed to cause explosions and fires, as well as a list of the persons belonging to the country under your surveillance, who will undertake to act as destruction agents."

Admiral von Tirpitz's department was not to be outdone by the soldiers. In a circular dated November 23, 1914, the Ministry of Marine adjures all its "agents" to mobilise all their subordinate "agents" (surveillants) (more briefly, spies) in commercial ports and in the naval ports of the Allies.

"It is indispensable, through the intermediary of third persons having no relations with the official representatives of Germany, to recruit agents to organise explosions on ships, sailing for enemy ports, and to cause delays and confusion in the loading and unloading of the ships. With this object, we particularly command your attention to the docks, among whom there are many Anarchists and criminals."

In a note dated January 15, 1915, German Headquarters

CHILDREN AND PLANTS.

Electricity and Their Growth.

A somewhat heated controversy is taking place in the columns of the Times, on the subject of the influence of electricity on the growth of children and plants. One correspondent definitely stated that "the electrification of seeds in past the experimental stage," farmers who tried it on small plots in one season sowed electrically treated seeds in a few acres the next, and after this experience are sowing the whole of their arable land with "electrified seed." But the treatment of growing crops with electricity has not gone beyond the experimental stage, and the weight of expert opinion is on the side of the Board of Agriculture who refused to spend public money in applying scientific results obtained only in the laboratory. It appears, however, that the experiments on growing crops have gone farther than that; but even should it be proved that the electrification of crops does hasten their growth or increase their immediate productivity, it will still have to be shown that with more increase in bulk there is no deterioration of quality and fertility, or diminished resistance to disease. As to the growth of children, Professor Svante Arrhenius, Director of the Nobel Institute of Physical Chemistry at Stockholm, has made experiments with infants under one year of age in an orphan asylum. The first experiment with a group of 50 infants who were electrified and with a group of 50 who were not, gave surprising results in increase in weight and growth in the former as compared with the latter, but inquiry disclosed that the seclusion nurse to whom the arrangements for the experiment were entrusted, had put into the group for electrification all the strong, vigorous babies, and into the other group all the weak and ailing ones! Subsequent tests produced neutral results, but this has not convinced many scientists.

Office Comb-out.

There are still some officers at home who have not seen service overseas, says Mr. Macpherson, Under Secretary for War. Steps are now being taken to replace them by officers from France who are in need of a rest. The question getting rid of some of the unfit officers is under consideration.

writes to his military agents in the United States, special inviting their attention "to the possibility of recruiting destruction agents among the anarchist workmen's organizations."

Nearly two years later, on September 25, 1916, we find it writing to the German espionage agents on the Russo-Swedish frontier:—

"We propose to you that you immediately recruit destruction agents among the Finns who have expressed their desire to join the German army, and to dispatch them to Petrograd and the new railway concentration centres; to put into execution the programme transmitted to you by the military agent."

Let it be thought that the German Foreign Office lags behind the General Staff and the Admiralty, I append the following quotation from a letter written by the Press Director at the Wilhelmstrasse to German Ambassadors, Ministers and consuls in neutral countries:—

"Special bureau for the organisation of propaganda in the countries belonging to the coalition at war with Germany are being founded in the territory of the country to which you are accredited. The object of this propaganda will be to provoke social unrest, accompanied by strikes, revolutionary outbreaks, separatist movements, and civil war as well as an agitation in favour of disarmament and the cessation of this sanguinary war."

This was written in February 1915, less than seven months after the outbreak of war.

BRITISH WORK IN ITALY.

How They Helped to Stem the Invasion.

Mr. G. Ward Price writes in the Daily News as follows from Italy:—

With the close of winter there has also ended the first chapter of the work of the British Expeditionary Force which was sent to Italy last November to help to stem the onrush of the Austrians. Little has been heard of the work of these troops, during the three months they have been in the line; although they have fought no actions, their presence has none the less been of considerable value to the Allied cause.

At the time of their arrival the situation was still critical. The main question was, "Can the retreat be stopped?" The second question was, "Where?" When the British and French reinforcements began to arrive, however, the Italian Command had already taken up a stand on the Piave with the Third Italian Army from the Carso, which had preserved its organisation. The British and French troops dispatched from France with admirable speed, and adapting themselves with readiness to a new and strange situation, first prepared to take up a line running north-west and south-east through Vicenza along the Euganean Hills, so as to be ready to meet the Austrian with a counter-attack should he force the Piave line. But the Piave, exceeding original hopes, held fast.

The next danger was to be looked for in the north, where the Austrians were pushing forward through the mountains to reach the plain at the outlet of the Brenta and Piave valleys. It was accordingly mooted that the British and French troops should take up a position in the foothills below the Asiago Plateau and reel them back against the mountains. The objection to this idea was that the British soldiers were untrained in mountain warfare and had neither equipment nor transport suited for it, while the Italians were unable to supply them with either.

In consequence it was decided that the British should take up a position on the Montello height, which had the importance of forming the angle between the mountain sector and that of the plain. Meanwhile, in addition to the occupation of the Montello and Mount Tomba, two "groups" were formed of British and French troops stationed in reserve to the Italians who were opposing the progress of the Austrians across the Asiago Plateau and towards Mount Grappa, where the snow, which should normally have held up the enemy's advance, filled this year to arrive.

These Allied reserves, though they prepared positions to be occupied in case of need, did not come into action, and though the French on Mount Tomba delivered a most successful assault which retook the crest of the mountain and deprived the Austrians of their observation across the plain, the British on the Montello sector were prevented by the almost unfordable river from coming into contact with the enemy.

They brought from the severe school of Flanders to the Montello model defensive methods which the Italians have studied with great interest and benefit. And the occupation has been of use to the British themselves. They have had time to do a great deal of musketry training; they have had considerable practice in rock-throwing, and the frequent patrols across the swift river have given the young officers and the men valuable exercise in night operations on No Man's Land.

Meanwhile, away from the front, all the schools and training courses which are in France have been established by the British army here, and many Italian officers and men have taken advantage of this opportunity to attend them.

London's Smallpox Epidemic. It was reported to the Health Police Authorities that there were under treatment 23 definite cases of smallpox from St. James' Hospital, and Bethel Green. All the cases were moderate in mild. Three fresh cases were afterwards reported, all from the St. James' Hospital.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Canon Cooper, the Vicar of Filly, well known as the "walking parson," proposed to associate his "walking parson" by inaugurating a stimulating series of talks. The first of them was quite an innocent little affair—merely designed to find out the handiest hour for evening service during summer-time. But Canon Cooper is said to intend dealing in the same adventurous way with such provocative questions as the length of sermons, the character and quantity of music, and—the frequency or otherwise of collections. Obviously a Canon who is not afraid of missing fire.

The anomalies characteristic of most features of Irish government mark also the position of Chief Secretary. According to the Act of Union, Ireland is under the Home Office, and the Home Secretary is responsible to Parliament for Irish affairs. Strictly speaking, as Sir Robert Anderson points out in his Recollections, there is no such office as that of Chief Secretary for Ireland, the person so designated being really Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in theory all communications are supposed to pass between the Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary for Home Affairs. The theory was still actually put into practice when Sir Robert was at the Irish Office in the days of his youth.

Among other of the evils of the present war must be counted its distressing effect on the English language, says the Japan Chronicle. "Military English" is almost as bad as "business English" in its defiance of normal constructions and usages, and when to this is added the perversions of the abbreviated despatches the result is sometimes appalling. In a Reuters' despatch appears the following example: "The inhabitants of the town have been evacuated." In plain English this would only mean that refugees have been administered to the inhabitants and their stomachs emptied, the proper meaning of "evacuate" being to empty. What it means here is, of course, that the inhabitants have been removed from the town, but it ought not to be necessary to guess at the meaning of a phrase from the context.

The death of Jack Wolff recalls the palmy days of Wonderland, how a dachshund building in the East End. Years ago its quaint eating competitions, and novel entertainments of all sorts constituted it a sort of Cockney Montmartre, and then its boxing shows often brought a long string of cash from the West End to Whitechapel. Mr. Wolff was proud of the order maintained there, and one Saturday night when the place was packed with folk, occasionally can high over the boards, he said:—"See! All night I walk about with a little dog under one arm and a lighted cigar in the other hand, and I have no occasion to put either of them down."

Our newer Labour leaders are evidently missing no points in their preparation for their campaign after the war. Thus Mr. J. F. O'Connell, President of the National Union of Railwaymen, who will probably be Labour candidate for Middleborough, has already drawn a text from the latest rationing regulations: "If the Government recognised how that manual workers were the most food, he says, society must not be allowed to forget it when poverty, instead of Germany, becomes the enemy."

"When I go back to my country," said a Swiss lady recently, "I shall tell the Swiss people a new way to speak English. I shall tell them 'up' to everything. Everything is up. I am knocked up in the morning, I wake up, I get up, I button up my dress. I say up? I button it down. Then I eat up my breakfast, I drink up my coffee, and then somebody wakes up; the post and mail up, the radio, I pick up my umbrella and go out of the house, and what I see is a friend in front, I catch her up, I know her up, I love her up, I am up. It is all up. You lie up when you are ill, and you save up for a rainy day."

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The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

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EVERYDAY
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*"The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree"*

NOTICES.

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 & 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 23rd May 1918, at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 & 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 23rd May 1918, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th May to 25th May both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December 1917, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business.—To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong 17th May, 1918.

NOTICE.

A. B. MOULDER & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. M. O. OWEN has resigned his position as Secretary of the above-named Company.

WONG OI KUT,
Director.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Sole Importers

Bubonic Plague at Singapore.
Three cases of bubonic plague were reported to have occurred at Singapore in one day recently. The Straits Times states that all three cases were Chinese and the bodies were found in different parts of the town.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

THE INDIAN FRONTIER SITUATION.

London, May 18.

The "Times" correspondent at Simla reports that Sir George Roos-Kepell speaking at a war meeting at Peshawar, stated that the frontier had been quieter since the outbreak of war than it had been for four years before. The Viceroy had stated that the relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan had never been more cordial. The representatives attending the meeting had seen for themselves how the Ameer kept his country peaceful and prosperous when the rest of the world was aflame. Sir George Roos-Kepell added that he was proud of the recruiting in the frontier province which had one man in twelve of military age serving.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND REFORM.

London, May 19.

The report of the Archbishops' Committee on the Reform of the Church of England recommends "inter alia" limited instead of lifelong incumbencies, the right of parishioners to be consulted as to the appointment of incumbents, a minimum stipend of £400 yearly for an incumbent and £200 for unbeneficed clergy who are five years in orders and the establishment of Parish Councils. An Advisory Committee should help the Premier in the selection of bishops; houses assigned to bishops should no longer be called palaces or castles, their size and importance should be modified. Women should be entitled to vote for and serve on all councils of the Church which include the laity.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, May 18.

An East Africa official message states: There was severe fighting on 5th May westward of Nuanetsi where the bulk of the German force is concentrated. A small body of the King's African Rifles surprised an important German camp, entered it and fired the huts. The enemy strongly counter-attacked, heavily engaging our force all day long at the closest quarters. We eventually completely defeated the enemy driving him off north-eastward with severe losses. General von Lettow Vorbeck commanded the enemy forces. Our convergent movement on Nuanetsi continues.

GERMANY'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

Amsterdam, May 18.

The "Kölnische Volkszeitung" Berlin correspondent says that hitherto 1,852 tons of grain arrived in Germany from Ukraine or less than one fiftieth part of what was due by the 1st May. There are now only 5,700,000 pigs in Germany compared with 13,000,000 a year ago. The decrease in the weight of cattle is shown by the fact that 1,600,000 cattle had to be slaughtered this spring to obtain the same amount of meat as was produced a year ago from 109,000 beasts.

Amsterdam, May 17.

The German daily bread ration has been reduced from 200 to 180 grammes from June 6, "owing to uncertainty whether the supplies from Ukraine will arrive before the harvest."

A GALLANT SEAMAN.

London, May 17.

The "Gazette" advises that the Victoria Cross has been posthumously awarded to Seaman J. H. Carless. In the action in Heligoland Bight on 17th November last year, although mortally wounded in the abdomen he continued to serve the gun at which he was acting as rammer, lifting a projectile and helping to clear other casualties. He collapsed once but got up and tried again, and cheered on the new gun-crew. "He then fell and died. He set a very inspiring and memorable example. He continued to do effective work against the King's enemies whilst mortally wounded."

ITALIAN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

Washington, May 17.

The Associated Press reports that Italy has informally informed the United States that a few thousand American troops on the Italian front would be very desirable in order to counter-act the active German propaganda and hearten the civilian and military population.

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Washington, May 18.

State Department officials acknowledge that official confirmation has been received of an arrangement between the Entente Powers, Japan and China for the preservation of peace in the Far East and against German penetration.

Moscow, May 18.

It is reported that Colonel Semenov's cosack force has occupied Manchuria station, also the town of Chita on the Transsiberian line where they arrested the Bolshevik Committee.

AUSTRIAN ROYALTIES IN BULGARIA.

Amsterdam, May 17.

Their Austrian Majesties, accompanied by Premier Burian, the Chief of Staff and the Minister for Commerce, have arrived at Sofia.

BULGARIA'S TROOPS.

Amsterdam, May 17.

The Bulgarian War Minister has declared that Bulgarian troops are not needed on the West Front. Also the Macedonian front could not be weakened.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, May 18.

German papers state that delegates of the German and Italian Governments have, since the 2nd inst., been discussing an exchange of prisoners at Berne.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT GOTHENBURG.

Copenhagen, May 17.

A large part of Gothenburg's vast stores has been destroyed by a conflagration causing several millions damage.

MORE FOOD IN ENGLAND.

London, May 17.

The Food Ministry announces that owing to larger arrivals of frozen meat eightpence worth may be purchased in respect of each of the two weekly coupons which each person is allowed instead of sixpence worth.

ILLNESS OF MRS. BERTRAM BROOKE.

London, May 16.

Mrs. Bertram Brooke, wife of the Tuan Muda (Her Presumptive) of Sarawak, has undergone a serious operation and is progressing satisfactorily.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE FRAWLEY COV.

TO-NIGHT

(Tuesday,) 21st MAY.

"13th CHAIR."

WEDNESDAY 22nd "THE HOUSE OF GLASS."

THURSDAY 23rd "THE BOOMERANG."

FRIDAY 24th "TIGER ROSE."

SATURDAY 25th "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE."

Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1. Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY 21st and 23rd MAY, 1918.

WHICH?

A story of keen interest, played by great artistes amid beautiful scenery.

AMERICAN GAZETTE No. 54.

ANATOLE'S OATH.

A comic sketch in two parts played by Parisian Music Hall Stars.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN ENGLAND.

"The Work of the Women's Land Army."

"Woolwich Arsenal and its Workers."

"United States Troops in London."

British Official Films of live and recent

pictures of intense interest to children

as well as adults will be shown at the

VICTORIA THEATRE, AT 9.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd MAY, 1918.

Under the distinguished patronage of—

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., L.L.D.

His Excellency Major General F. Ventris.

His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S opens on Saturday, the 18th May.

DRESS CIRCLE ... \$2.00 RESERVED SEATS

STALLS ... \$1.00 UNRESERVED

PIT ... \$0.50 (Soldiers & Sailors)

in uniform Half Price.

Children Half Price to all Seats.

DO YOU FIND IT HARD IN THESE TIMES TO GET ALONG?

How much harder would it be for your WIFE and CHILDREN to get along should you die?

A suitable Policy will set things right.

APPLY TO—

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

12, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

F. M. WELLES, Manager.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.